DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 310 106 SP 031 422

TITLE Student Athletes. Information on Their Academic Performance. Fact sheet for the Chairman, Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives.

INSTITUTION General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Div. of Human Resources.

REPORT NO GAO/HRD-89-107FS

PUB DATE May 89

NOTE 77p.

PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Academic Achievement; *Athletes; *College Students; Drug Abuse; *Eligibility; Graduation Requirements; Higher Education; Student Financial Aid; *Student Recruitment

ABSTRACT

This report provides information concerning academic performance and other issues related to student athletes in college. Proposed legislation would require postsecondary schools receiving federal assistance and offering athletic scholarships to report certain kinds of data annually, and the availability of such data is one of the topics discussed in this report. In addition, a summary is presented of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) policies on: (1) recruiting student athletes; (2) athletic eligibility; (3) academic progress; and (5) drug testing. Finally, statistics are presented on an NCAA comparison of Division I member schools' graduation rates for student athletes with their entire student bodies. Detailed statistical information is presented on tables. (JD)

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United States General Accounting Office

Fact Sheet for the Chairman, Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives

May 1989

STUDENT ATHLETES

Information on Their Academic Performance

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United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Human Resources Division

B-226818

May 17, 1989

The Honorable Pat Williams
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Postsecondary Education
Committee on Education and Labor
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This report responds to your April 28, 1989, request that we provide information concerning academic performance and certain other issues related to student athletes in preparation for hearings on this topic scheduled for May 18 and 24, 1989. Among other things, these hearings will address proposed legislation (House bill 1454 and Senate bill 580) that would require postsecondary institutions, receiving federal assistance and offering athletic scholarships, to report such items as graduation rates and fields of study for student athletes, as compared to similar information for their entire student bodies.

The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) are the two largest athletic organizations that administer intercollegiate sports programs at colleges and universities. Their combined membership is about 1,500. The member schools of these associations would be directly impacted by the proposed legislation, and officials of these associations are among the most knowledgeable individuals on student athletic issues.

The specific information discussed in this report pertains to:

-- The availability of data that the proposed legislation would require schools to report annually.

-- The NAIA and NCAA policies for student athletes on (1) recruiting, (2) athletic eligibility, (3) academic progress, (4) financial aid after athletic eligibility ends, and (5) drug testing.

-- The information developed annually by the NCAA that compares the graduation rates of student athletes to all students at its member schools.

We developed this information primarily from discussions with officials from NAIA, NCAA, the Department of Education, the

American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, and the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. In addition, we obtained statistics on student athletes' and all students' graduation rates from NCAA. (See app. I for more details on our objective, scope, and methodology.)

The NCAA--with over 1,000 members--develops graduation rate statistics from a survey instrument (see app. II) sent annually to its 294 (recently reduced to 293) division I schools.[1] In addition to graduation rates, this survey collects data, such as the grade point averages of entering freshman basketball and football players, and student athletes' fields of study. The NCAA publishes the information in its annual Academic Compilation Report and arrays it in a variety of formats and categories, such as graduation rates of athletes by sport.

Availability of Required Data

House bill 1454 and its companion Senate bill 580, both entitled the "Student Athlete Right-to-Know Act," were introduced on March 15, 1989. These bills are identical and are intended to provide a means to make student athletes more aware of the commitment of postsecondary institutions to academics as well as athletics. The major provision of these bills would require that institutions prepare and submit an annual report on seven specific data items to the Secretary of Education, who would in turn compile and publish the data annually. These seven items include data that compares student athletes to the general student body in such areas as graduation rates and fields of study. (See p. 21 for a listing of information the legislation would require.)

We found that much of the information schools would be required to report, such as graduation rates by race and amount of federal assistance to student athletes, is not currently collected by any of the groups we contacted. On the other hand, some of the information is collected. For example, the NCAA compiles graduation rates for athletes and all students at its largest member schools, and the Department

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[1]The NCAA generally categorizes its member schools by the size of their athletic programs and related facilities--from division I (the largest) to division III (the smallest). Division I is further divided from I-A (the largest, such as members of the Big 10 Conference) to I-AAA (the smallest, such as members of the Midwestern Collegiate Conference).

of Education compiles numbers of students receiving degrees by field of study. The NAIA does not currently collect any of this information from its member schools. All the organizations contacted said that the data specified in the bills could be reported by the schools, if necessary.

The NCAA and NAIA are currently planning to collect and publish some of the required data. The NCAA is considering publishing its graduation rate information (which it now makes available for its division I schools only in the aggregate) by individual institution. The NAIA is planning to compile an annual report which would develop information similar to that to be required. Appendix III compares the information required in the draft legislation to what the NAIA and NCAA currently collect, or plan to collect in the future.

NAIA and NCAA Policies on Selected Student Athlete Issues

The NAIA's and NCAA's policies differ somewhat for student athletes regarding (1) recruiting, (2) athletic eligibility, (3) academic progress, (4) financial aid after athletic eligibility ends, and (5) drug testing. For example, to participate in athletics beginning in the fall of 1989, NAIA will require that incoming freshman student athletes meet two of three criteria: (1) achieve a minimum composite score of 15 on the American College Testing (ACT) exam, (2) achieve a minimum combined verbal and mathematics score of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) exam, or (3) graduate in the upper half of the student's high school class. The NCAA's criteria include either of the first two NAIA requirements and also require that a student athlete have a 2.0 grade point average (on a 4.0 scale) in 11 specific high school courses, such as English and mathematics. We have included a discussion of both associations' policies on each of the five issues in appendix IV.

Statistics on Graduation Rates

The NCAA compares division I member schools' graduation rates for student athletes with their entire student bodies. The graduation rates shown in this report are based on information submitted by 287 of its 294 division I schools and compiled by NCAA for its 1988 Academic Compilation Report.

The NCAA uses a 5-year completion period for measuring graduation rates. For example, it computed rates for its 1988 report by dividing the number of students and student athletes who entered school in the 1982-83 academic year into the

number of those same students and student athletes who graduated by August 31, 1987.

The NCAA adjusts the graduation rates of athletes to (1) add incoming transfer students and (2) subtract those who left school in good academic standing and those who have completed their athletic eligibility but are still enrolled in school. These adjustments--which tend to increase the calculated graduation rates--are not made to the rates for all students. Therefore, we did not use NCAA's adjusted rates. In addition, given the limited time available to prepare this report, we were unable to verify the accuracy of the summary statistics that the NCAA provided to us.

As we reported in May 1987,[2] in addition to graduation rates, we believe that any comparisons of the academic performance of student athletes with that of general student populations need to take into account students' demographic and academic characteristics in order to help ensure that any conclusions drawn are for comparable groups. This information includes factors such as family income, race, sex, ACT or SAT scores, and major field of study. Caution needs to be exercised in measuring academic performance unless such demographic and academic characteristics are also considered.

Average graduation rates for student athletes at NCAA's 287 division I schools were higher than the average for all students at these schools.[3] (See table 1.)

Table 1: Athletes' Graduation Rates Higher Than Those for All Students

Division	Schools (number)	Average graduation rates	
		All students (percent)	Student athletes (percent)
I-A	103	48	52
I-AA	87	45	60
I-AAA	97	45	57
Total	287	47	56

[2]Student Aid: Financial Assistance to Scholarship Athletes (GAO/HRD-87-78BR, May 11, 1987).

[3]These aggregate rates--not normally computed by NCAA--are derived by dividing total freshman student enrollments for all schools and total freshman student athlete enrollments for all schools into the total number of all students and student athletes, respectively, who graduated within the 5-year period.

As shown in table 2, athletes' graduation rates at the majority of schools are higher than those for all students. However, this is not the case for the majority of division I-A schools.

Table 2: Athletes' Graduation Rates Higher At Most Schools

	Number of schools where athletes' graduation rates		
Division	Exceeded those of all students	Equaled those of all students	Were less than all students
I-A	44	1	58
I-AA	59	2	26
I-AAA	67	2	28
Total	170	5	112

The NCAA also collects data on the graduation rates of athletes by sport. Table 3 shows the results for NCAA's largest revenue-producing sports--men's basketball and football. These rates are less than those for all other student athletes.

Table 3: Basketball and Football Players' Graduation Rates Lower Than Other Student Athletes'

	Average graduation rate		
Division	Basketball (percent)	Football (percent)	All other (percent)
I-A	38	45	55
I-AA	49	52	65
I-AAA	47	[a]	57
Total	44	48	59

[a]This rate was not computed for division I-AAA because it has no schools with division I football programs.

Additional details on graduation rates for all students and student athletes are shown in appendix V. Data are shown for division I schools by geographic region and type of school (public and private). In addition, results for student athletes are shown by individual sport for both men and women.

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As agreed with your office, in order to make this information available for your hearings on student athlete issues scheduled for May 18, 1989, we did not obtain written comments on this report. However, we did discuss its contents with

officials of NAIA, NCAA, and the Department of Education and incorporated their views and suggestions where appropriate. We also note that it was in large part the excellent cooperation of these organizations, and in particular the NCAA and Ms. Ursula Walsh, Director of Research, and her staff, that made timely completion of this report possible. Major GAO contributors to this report are listed in appendix VI.

We are sending copies of this report to other congressional committees, the Department of Education, NAIA, NCAA, and other interested parties.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Gainer
Director, Education
and Employment Issues

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Abbreviations

ACT	American College Testing
GPA	Grade point average
NAIA	National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics
NCAA	National Collegiate Athletic Association
SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test

OBJECTIVE, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

Our objective was to assist the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, House Committee on Education and Labor, by providing information for use in preparing for hearings on student athlete issues. In discussions with the Subcommittee staff, we agreed to focus our efforts on determining:

-- What information was available now, or could be reported, concerning seven data items specified in House bill 1454 and Senate bill 580?

-- What were NAIA's and NCAA's policies for student athletes concerning: recruiting, athletic eligibility, academic progress, financial aid beyond athletic eligibility, and drug testing?

-- How the graduation rates for student athletes compared to the general student body?

To respond to these questions we met with NCAA and NAIA officials at their headquarters in Mission, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, respectively. The NCAA is the larger of the two athletic organizations and has over 1,000 members. The NAIA is an organization that administers programs of intercollegiate athletics to nearly 500 colleges and universities, usually with smaller enrollments than NCAA member schools. Both groups believe that intercollegiate athletics is an integral part of the educational program and that the student athlete is an integral part of the student body. The NAIA sponsors 22 championships in 12 sports, while NCAA has 77 championships in 21 sports.

In determining what information was currently available on the seven data items required by the proposed legislation, we surveyed officials from the two athletic associations, the Department of Education, American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, and the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. We asked these officials whether such information was collected, and if it was currently unavailable, we also asked them whether schools could compile and report this information.

We interviewed NAIA and NCAA officials and reviewed documentation and literature obtained from them in determining what their policies were on the five student athlete issues. We also completed a literature search of recent studies and articles that concerned student athletes.

The information we used in developing statistics on graduation rates came from NCAA's data base. This data base contains information for comparing the graduation rates of student athletes to the general student body. The NCAA developed this information from a data collection instrument (see app. II) sent annually to all of its 294 (recently reduced to 293) division I schools. Completion of the instrument is required by NCAA's bylaws, and the information reported must be certified by each school's chief executive officer. The NCAA publishes the information in its annual Academic Compilation Report in a variety of formats and categories, using median and range values for each category.

This reporting requirement was adopted in 1985 as a means by which a school's chief executive officer could compare the academic records, performance, and graduation rates of student athletes generally at his or her institution to the entire student body. This requirement also stipulates that a summary of the data be distributed annually with the confidentiality of the reporting institutions protected.

The NCAA analyzes this information for its division I schools in three subgroups (I-A, I-AA, and I-AAA). The NCAA further divides these subgroups into four geographical regions as shown in figure I.1.

Figure I.1: NCAA Geographical Regions

Region 1–Northeastern

District 1 – Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
District 2 – Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, West Virginia

Region 2–Southern

District 3 – Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

Region 3–Midwestern

District 4 – Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
District 5 – Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota

Region 4–Western

District 6 – Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas
District 7 – Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming
District 8 – Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington

In computing graduation rates, the NCAA divides the number of students entering school in a given year by the number of those same students who had graduated from that school within 5 years. This computation is done for both student athletes and the institution's general student body, and results in overall graduation rates. The NCAA also computes an "adjusted" graduation rate for student athletes only by (1) adding incoming transfer students and (2) subtracting those who (a) left school in good academic standing and (b) have completed their athletic eligibility but are still enrolled in school. This adjustment would normally increase the rate. For example, NCAA's compilation for 1988 (for the 5 years ending August 31, 1987) showed that the adjusted rate increased the graduation rate for student athletes in each reported category.

As we discussed in our May 1987 report, in addition to graduation rates, we believe that if comparisons of the academic performance of student athletes with the entire student populations are going to be made, consideration must be given to students' demographic and academic characteristics in order to draw conclusions about the comparison groups. This information includes factors such as family income, race, sex, SAT or ACT scores, and major field of study. We also believe that caution needs to be exercised in measuring academic performance unless such demographic and academic characteristics are also considered.

The NCAA compares information by the size and type of school students attended. The number of students--2,275 or more entering freshman at a public school and 844 or more at a private school--separates large from small schools for this analysis. For example, a public school with an enrollment of over 2,275 entering freshman would be identified as a "large public school" in NCAA's report. The NCAA also compares information by men's and women's sports. There are 16 men's and 12 women's sports in total for which NCAA provided us with information. (App. V presents information on the graduation rate results for each of these sports.)

In discussions with the Subcommittee staff, we were requested to report the NCAA's graduation rates by (1) subgroupings of division I schools, (2) geographic region, and (3) type of school (public or private), for student athletes and the general student body. In addition, we agreed to report the graduation rates similarly by sport and sex, except that we would not present these results by type of school. It was also agreed that we would report this data by stratifying the graduation rate results rather than using median and range values. As a result, we asked NCAA to format, compile, and present its data in a way which was different than its normal reporting manner. In

addition, because NCAA only adjusts the graduation rates of student athletes and not the rates of all students, we agreed to use nonadjusted graduation rates.

The information we have developed is based on the data compiled by NCAA for its 1988 report--the most recent available. As such, NCAA computed graduation rate information for each comparison category by dividing the number of students or student athletes entering the school in academic year 1982-83 into the number of those same students or student athletes who graduated by August 31, 1987. The limited time we had to respond to this request did not afford us the opportunity to verify the accuracy of this information.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT DEVELOPED BY THE
NCAA TO COLLECT ACADEMIC INFORMATION
(LATEST FORM FOR THE 1989-90 ACADEMIC YEAR)

Form 89-6 **Academic Year 1989-90**

Academic-Reporting Form

For:	All Division I institutions
Action:	Fill out this form. Attach published entrance requirements (including special admissions authority) and send the report to the NCAA national office
Due date:	Received by the NCAA by October 1
Required by:	Bylaw 30.1
Purpose:	To report academic data

To Chief Executive Officer

Name and address of your institution: _____

_____

_____

Type of Institution (check one): Public _____ Private _____

Instructions for Academic-Reporting Form should be attached. Please read these instructions carefully before completing this form. The Instructions for Academic-Reporting Form provide detailed information on how to complete each item below. The instructions also include a glossary of terms.

Entering freshmen, 1988-89 academic year

1. Total, male and female freshmen _____
2. Recruited student-athletes _____
3. Special authority admissions, all freshmen _____
4. Special authority admissions, student-athletes _____

APPENDIX II

Form 89-6
Page 2

Freshmen, 1988-89, football and men's basketball only

5. Grade, test and admissions information
[Please note: If your institution does not allow freshmen to declare a specific baccalaureate degree program, see Instructions for Academic-Reporting Form, Page 2.]

GPA Core	GPA Overall	SAT	ACT	R/S	CIP Code	GPA Core	GPA Overall	SAT	ACT	R/S	CIP Code

APPENDIX II

Form 89-6
Page 3

Competing student-athletes, 1987-88, by sport

6. All-male or mixed teams

Sport	Code	(a) Total	(b) Graduated	(c) Returned: Good standing	(d) Returned: Not good standing	(e) Left: Good standing	(f) Left: Not good standing
Totals							

7. All-female teams

Sport	Code	(a) Total	(b) Graduated	(c) Returned: Good standing	(d) Returned: Not good standing	(e) Left: Good standing	(f) Left: Not good standing
Totals							

Form 89-6
Page 4

Graduation rates, programs

8. Graduation rate—your institution

a. Total, freshmen entering 1983-84 academic year _____

b. Of 8 (a), graduates as of August 31, 1988 _____

c. Graduation rate [8 (b) divided by 8 (a)] _____

9. Graduation rate—recruited student-athletes

a. Total, recruited freshmen student-athletes entering 1983-84 academic year _____

b. Of 9 (a), graduates as of August 31, 1988 _____

c. Graduation rate [9 (b) divided by 9 (a)] _____

10. Degree programs
[Note: The total number of graduates listed below should equal the number listed in Item 9 (b) above.]

Degree program	Total number of graduates	Degree program	Total number of graduates	Degree program	Total number of graduates	Degree program	Total number of graduates

APPENDIX II

Form 89-6
Page 5

Additional information, recruited student-athletes

11. All-male or mixed teams, freshmen entering 1983-84 academic year

Sport	Code	(a) Freshmen/Grads	(b) Incoming transfers/Grads	(c) Left in good standing	(d) Remaining 6th year
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
Totals		/	/		

12. All-female teams, freshmen entering 1983-84 academic year

Sport	Code	(a) Freshmen/Grads	(b) Incoming transfers/Grads	(c) Left in good standing	(d) Remaining 6th year
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
		/	/		
Totals		/	/		

APPENDIX II

Certification by Chief Executive Officer

By signing this form, you certify that

- to the best of your knowledge, the information is true, correct and complete
- a copy of your institution's regular, published entrance requirements, including special admissions authority, is attached to this form.

Date _____ Signature of Chief Executive Officer _____

List another official at your institution (other than the CEO) that the NCAA can contact regarding questions.

Title _____ Print or Type Name _____

Phone _____

What to do with this form:

1. Keep a copy of this form in your files.
2. Attach a copy of your regular, published entrance requirements, including special admissions authority.
3. Send this form and the copy of your entrance requirements to

   John H. Leavens
   Assistant Executive Director for Compliance Services
   NCAA
   P.O. Box 1906
   Mission, KS 66201

   Call Mr. Leavens at 913/384-3220 if you have questions about Form 89-6 or the instructions that accompany the form.

   The NCAA must receive this form and your entrance requirements by **October 1, 1989.**

   The NCAA will accept forms after October 1 only if they are postmarked by September 23. For information concerning late submission of forms, see Bylaw 31.2.1.3.

NCAA 6235-3/89

AVAILABILITY OF REQUIRED DATA

Legislation has been introduced in the 101st Congress that would require all institutions receiving federal assistance and offering athletic scholarships to their students, to report certain information annually to the Secretary of Education.[1] This legislation--House bill 1454 and Senate bill 580--is referred to as the "Student Athlete Right-to-Know Act." The provisions of both bills are identical.

One major provision of this legislation would require that each institution annually submit a report to the Secretary containing information on seven specific data items.

1. Its graduation rate for students receiving athletic scholarships by sport, race, and sex.

2. Its graduation rate for all students by race and sex.

3. The number of students receiving athletic scholarships who earned academic degrees by field of study, type of academic degree received, and sport.

4. The number of students who earned academic degrees, by field of study and type of academic degree received.

5. The number and proportion of students who received athletic scholarships and earned a degree within 5 years by sport, race, and sex.

6. The number and proportion of students who earned a degree within 5 years by race and sex.

7. The amount of federal financial assistance received by students who participated in intercollegiate athletics.

The Secretary would compile these results and publish an annual report presenting this information for each institution and those athletic conferences recognized by the NAIA and NCAA.

The NCAA collects some of this information from its division I schools, as discussed earlier. It also is considering publicly publishing this information by institution--a process that is similar to what is being proposed in the legislation.

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[1]Similar legislation was introduced by the same sponsors during the previous session of Congress.

The NAIA currently collects no data that relates to the requirements of these bills. It is, however, in the process of developing an annual report that would compile some of the proposed data items.

Table III.1 shows what information is collected by these two associations and recognizes their plans for additional data collection. For the items for which data are not currently collected or planned to be developed, both associations believed the data could be collected.

Table III.1: Availability of Data Items Required by House Bill 1454 and Senate Bill 580

Data item requirement	Currently collected		Plan to develop	
	NAIA	NCAA	NAIA	NCAA
1. Graduation rate for student athletes by				
Sport	No	Yes	Yes	-
Race	No	No	No	No
Sex	No	Yes	Yes	-
2. Graduation rate for all students by				
Race	No	No	No	No
Sex	No	No	No	No
3. Number of athletes who earned academic degrees by				
Field of study	No	Yes	No	-
Type of degree received	No	No	No	No
Sport	No	Yes	Yes	-
4. Number of all students who earned academic degrees by				
Field of study	No	No	No	No
Type of degree received	No	No	No	No
5. Number and proportion of athletes who earned a degree within 5 years by				
Sport	No	Yes	Yes	-
Race	No	No	No	No
Sex	No	Yes	Yes	-
6. Number and proportion of all students who earned a degree within 5 years by				
Race	No	No	No	No
Sex	No	No	No	No
7. Amount of federal financial assistance received	No	No	No	No

The Department of Education currently collects data on the number of students who earned academic degrees by field of study and type of degree--the fourth requirement cited in table III.1. This information is compiled from schools that complete a series of data collection instruments for the Department's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The purpose of the survey is to collect basic data for postsecondary education programs, such as the number of graduates. According to the IPEDS project director, a school's participation in this system is voluntary, although most schools participate.

College financial aid administrators, registrars, and admissions officers would, if the proposed legislation became law, be involved in developing the required data for their institutions. These officials believed that the required information could be compiled and reported, if necessary.

POLICIES ON SELECTED STUDENT ATHLETE ISSUES

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) oversee the administration of intercollegiate athletics and organize national championship competitions of student athletes. To elaborate on what their responsibilities entailed, we discussed with NCAA and NAIA officials their policies for student athletes regarding (1) recruiting, (2) athletic eligibility, (3) academic progress, (4) financial aid beyond a student's athletic eligibility, and (5) drug testing.

To the extent that such policies were written, we obtained copies and extracted information, which is included in the following summary of the two associations' major policies. Both groups stated that any policies on these issues are considered minimal. As a result, a conference, a school within a conference, or a school that is independent (nonconference affiliated) can always set more stringent policies.

NAIA'S RECRUITING POLICIES

-- Individuals (other than family) and organizations are prohibited from providing financial assistance to prospective student athletes.

-- Prospective student athletes are not allowed paid visits to a college campus unless the college's policy provides such expense-paid visits for other students.

-- Prospective student athletes cannot be absent from high school classes while visiting member schools, unless such visits are part of the member school's stated program for visits by other prospective students.

-- Member schools are prohibited from initiating contact with prospective student athletes who are either enrolled at or recruited by other schools.

NCAA'S RECRUITING POLICIES

All schools

-- Student athletes can visit a college anytime at their own expense.

-- Neither prospective student athletes nor their parents can accept inducements to encourage attendance at a member school.

Divisions I and II

-- Prospective student athletes are allowed one paid visit to no more than five different colleges in their senior year of high school.

-- Prospective student athletes are allowed six contacts with the same institution's coaching staff (three away from the student's high school and three at the high school). Contacts are defined as any face-to-face meetings (1) between a college coach and a student athlete or the athlete's parents when more than "hello" is said by any one party, (2) that are prearranged, regardless of the conversation, or (3) that occur at the athlete's high school or practice site regardless of the conversation.

-- College basketball and football coaches can visit a prospective student athlete's high school only once during the same week. This requirement will become effective for coaches in all sports in August 1989.

-- College coaches can contact prospective basketball and football student athletes only during specified periods determined by the association. During these periods, coaches can attend prospective athletes' practices or games to evaluate their athletic ability.

Division III

-- Prospective student athletes are allowed one paid visit to an unlimited number of colleges during their senior year of high school prior to enrolling in a division III school.

NAIA'S ATHLETIC ELIGIBILITY POLICIES

-- Admission standards for student athletes must be equal to or greater than the standards for the general student body.

-- In addition, beginning in the fall 1989, first-time entering freshmen student athletes must meet two of the following three entry requirements:

a. Score 15 on the ACT or 700 (combined) on the SAT.

b. Achieve a high school grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale.

c. Graduate in the top half of their high school graduating class.

NCAA'S ATHLETIC ELIGIBILITY POLICIES

Division I

-- Full-time entering freshmen student athletes who expect to be eligible to practice and compete in intercollegiate athletics in their first year (and three additional years), must meet the following entry requirements when they graduate from high school:

a. Score at least 15 on the ACT or 700 (combined) on the SAT.

b. Achieve a high school GPA of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale in a core curriculum of at least 11 academic courses that includes 3 years of English, 2 years of math, 2 years of social science, and 2 years of science with at least one lab class.

Student athletes who do not fully meet the above requirements are ineligible to practice and compete and do not receive athletically related aid during their first year of school and are limited to three seasons of intercollegiate athletic participation. However, a student can be admitted to a division I school and receive an athletic scholarship without meeting these requirements if he/she, at the time of high school graduation, had a cumulative GPA of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale for all coursework. He/she is not allowed to practice or compete and must meet satisfactory progress requirements (24 semester or 36 quarter hours) in order to practice and compete during the following year.

Division II

-- Full-time entering freshmen student athletes who expect to practice and compete in intercollegiate athletics in their first year must meet the following requirements before initial enrollment at the member school.

a. Score at least 15 on the ACT, or 700 (combined) on the SAT.

b. Achieve an overall high school GPA of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale in a core curriculum of at least 11 academic courses that includes 3 years of English, 2 years of math, 2 years of social science, and 2 years of science with at least one lab class.

Students who do not fully meet the above requirements are ineligible to compete during their first year of school and are entitled to four seasons of intercollegiate athletic competition.

Division III: Policies are determined by each school.

NAIA'S FINANCIAL AID AFTER ATHLETIC ELIGIBILITY ENDS

-- Financial assistance provided after student athletes have completed their athletic eligibility is determined by the member school.

NCAA'S FINANCIAL AID AFTER ATHLETIC ELIGIBILITY ENDS

Division I

-- Financial assistance after student athletes complete their eligibility can be provided through the NCAA's program of grants to undergraduate students who have exhausted their opportunities for institutional financial aid, only to division I student athletes who

a. received athletic scholarships at division I schools,

b. are within 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours of graduation,

c. can complete the 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours within 1 academic year, and

d. are citizens or permanent residents of the U.S.

Division II and III

-- There is no similar program for athletes in these divisions.

NAIA'S POLICIES TO ENSURE OR MONITOR ACADEMIC PROGRESS

Student athletes must be making normal progress toward a recognized baccalaureate degree by maintaining the GPA and number of class hours required to remain a student in good standing as defined by the athletes' schools. They must accumulate credit hours that count toward a degree and maintain a course load of at least 12 semester hours, or 18 quarter hours, for each academic term.

In addition, beginning in the fall 1989, all freshman student athletes must meet the following requirements:

-- Accumulate at least 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours to be eligible to participate in their second intercollegiate athletic season.

-- Accumulate at least 48 semester hours or 72 quarter hours to be eligible for their third athletic season.

-- Accumulate at least 72 semester hours or 108 quarter hours to be eligible for their fourth athletic season. These hours include at least 48 semester/72 quarter hours in general education and/or the individual's major field of study.

-- Maintain a GPA of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale.

NCAA'S POLICIES TO ENSURE OR MONITOR ACADEMIC PROGRESS

Divisions I and II

Student athletes must:

-- Maintain a GPA that puts them in good academic standing as defined by the member school for all students.

-- Satisfactorily complete an average of 12 semester or quarter hours during each academic term, or at least 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours during the preceding two semesters or three quarters.

-- Designate a program of study leading to a specific baccalaureate degree at their member school by the beginning of their third year of collegiate enrollment.

Division II

After school year 1988-89, student athletes must achieve a

-- 1.6 GPA after completing their first intercollegiate athletic season,

-- 1.8 GPA after completing their second intercollegiate athletic season, and

-- 2.0 GPA after completing their third and subsequent intercollegiate athletic seasons.

Division III

-- As determined by each school.

APPENDIX IV

NAIA'S DRUG TESTING POLICIES

All member schools are required to:

-- Develop a position on substance abuse by student athletes.

-- Develop a substance abuse education program for their student athletes, which is to be reviewed and approved by the association.

-- Develop a program to evaluate the substance abuse program for student athletes.

-- Submit an annual report to the association on the results of its substance abuse education and evaluation programs.

NCAA'S DRUG TESTING POLICIES

-- Student athletes are required to sign a form each year before their intercollegiate athletic season competition begins in which they consent to drug tests. Athletes are prohibited from competing in intercollegiate sports if they do not sign the form.

-- Student athletes are tested when they are competing in an NCAA championship and in postseason football bowl games. The drug tests check for performance-enhancing or other drugs that the association has determined to be potentially harmful to the athletes' health and safety.

-- Student athletes who test positive for banned drugs are ineligible for postseason competition for a minimum of 90 days after the test date.

-- Member schools can elect to test football players and other student athletes for anabolic steroids between January 1 and the end of that academic year and the NCAA does the testing and pays for the cost. The association will report an athlete's positive test results to the member school if requested; however, it will not penalize the athlete or the school.

NCAA STATISTICS ON GRADUATION RATES

This appendix contains graduation rate statistics which compare student athletes to the general student body for the NCAA's division I schools by (1) division I subgroup, (2) geographic region, and (3) kind of school (public versus private). As explained on page 4 of our letter, we are presenting this information using "nonadjusted" graduation rates rather than "adjusted" graduation rates.

We are also presenting similar information for student athletes by sport (for those sports which the NCAA could isolate) and by the sex of the participants for 16 men's and 12 women's sports. These tables often present information for fewer than 287 schools because not all division I schools have all the sports for which information is collected. Therefore, the results for such schools will note that the schools did not participate in that sport.

APPENDIX V

Table V.1:
Average Graduation Rates for All Students and Student Athletes at Division I Schools

Figures are percentages

Division	Region	Graduation rate	
		All students	Student athletes
I-A	One	61.7	70.0
	Two	50.7	48.2
	Three	49.3	51.3
	Four	42.1	45.5
Overall for I-A		48.4	51.7
I-AA	One	68.0	81.5
	Two	38.8	50.6
	Three	36.6	43.2
	Four	28.6	31.8
Overall for I-AA		44.9	60.2
I-AAA	One	59.8	67.3
	Two	35.7	47.3
	Three	42.9	60.0
	Four	37.3	41.6
Overall for I-AAA		44.9	56.5
Overall for all division I schools		46.8	55.6

Table V.2:
Average Graduation Rates of Men's Basketball and Football Players Compared to the Graduation Rates of All Other Student Athletes

Figures are percentages

		Graduation rate		
Division	Region	Basketball	Football	All other student athletes
I-A	One	59.6	67.6	71.7
	Two	29.6	42.3	53.4
	Three	33.1	43.7	55.1
	Four	39.4	38.7	46.7
Overall for I-A		37.8	45.0	54.7
I-AA	One	75.4	73.7	82.3
	Two	46.0	43.5	55.4
	Three	32.3	34.9	47.5
	Four	20.5	31.6	35.6
Overall for I-AA		48.8	51.6	64.7
I-AAA	One	64.8	a	69.5
	Two	32.6	a	44.0
	Three	58.5	a	60.4
	Four	21.3	a	47.2
Overall for I-AAA		46.5	a	57.4
Overall for all division I schools		43.9	48.1	58.6

aThis rate was not computed for divison I-AAA because it has no schools with division I football programs.

Table V.3:
Average Graduation Rates for All Students and Student Athletes by Type of Division I School

Figures are percentages

Division	Type of school	Graduation rate	
		All students	Student athletes
I-A	Small public	48.0	47.4
	Large public	37.5	52.6
	Small private	62.3	71.1
	Large private	64.5	60.8
I-AA	Small public	34.9	45.1
	Large public	37.6	44.1
	Small private	72.4	85.2
	Large private	77.4	83.4
I-AAA	Small public	31.2	50.9
	Large public	33.2	44.7
	Small private	61.5	72.7
	Large private	56.7	58.7
Overall for all division I schools		46.8	55.6

Table V.4:
Graduation Rates for Student Athletes Often Exceeded the Rates for All Students When Compared At Each School

Division	Region	Number of schools which Exceeded	Equaled	Had fewer than
I-A	One	4	1	4
	Two	8	0	17
	Three	15	0	19
	Four	17	0	18
Subtotal		44	1	58
I-AA	One	19	1	6
	Two	18	0	9
	Three	7	0	3
	Four	15	1	8
Subtotal		59	2	26
I-AAA	One	26	0	7
	Two	15	1	9
	Three	19	0	2
	Four	7	1	10
Subtotal		67	2	28
Total		170	5	112

Table V.5:
All Students'
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	5	3
	Two	1	10	11	3
	Three	1	20	11	2
	Four	8	14	11	2
Subtotal		10	45	38	10
I-AA	One	0	3	8	15
	Two	3	17	4	3
	Three	2	6	2	0
	Four	9	14	1	0
Subtotal		14	40	15	18
I-AAA	One	3	6	16	8
	Two	8	12	5	0
	Three	4	6	10	1
	Four	2	8	5	3
Subtotal		17	32	36	12
Total		41	117	89	40

Table V.6:
All Student Athletes'
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	5	3
	Two	1	15	7	2
	Three	2	15	15	2
	Four	8	19	7	1
Subtotal		11	50	34	8
I-AA	One	0	2	8	16
	Two	5	12	4	6
	Three	1	8	1	0
	Four	6	17	1	0
Subtotal		12	39	14	22
I-AAA	One	1	5	12	15
	Two	5	14	6	0
	Three	2	4	10	5
	Four	4	8	4	2
Subtotal		12	31	32	22
Total		35	120	80	52

Table V.7:
All Students'
Graduation Rates by Type of Division I School

Division/type of school	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A Small private	0	1	1	1
Large private	1	1	7	6
Small public	3	8	2	2
Large public	6	35	28	1
Subtotal	10	45	38	10
I-AA Small private	0	1	2	4
Large private	0	2	1	12
Small public	10	29	6	2
Large public	4	8	6	0
Subtotal	14	40	15	18
I-AAA Small private	2	12	19	7
Large private	0	3	14	4
Small public	12	16	2	1
Large public	3	1	1	0
Subtotal	17	32	36	12
Total	41	117	89	40

Table V.8:
All Students Athletes'
Graduation Rates by Type of Division I School

Division/type of school		Number of schools with a graduation rate between			
		0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	Small private	0	1	2	0
	Large private	1	2	6	6
	Small public	5	7	2	1
	Large public	5	40	24	1
Subtotal		11	50	34	8
I-AA	Small private	0	0	2	5
	Large private	0	1	2	12
	Small public	9	29	4	5
	Large public	3	9	6	0
Subtotal		12	39	14	22
I-AAA	Small private	1	11	19	9
	Large private	0	3	6	12
	Small public	10	13	7	1
	Large public	1	4	0	0
Subtotal		12	31	32	22
Total		35	120	80	52

Table V.9:
Men's Baseball
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	3	0	4
	Two	8	7	7	3
	Three	9	10	5	6
	Four	18	6	4	2
Subtotal		35	26	16	15
I-AA	One	1	4	4	15
	Two	6	7	7	3
	Three	3	3	2	1
	Four	6	5	3	0
Subtotal		16	19	16	19
I-AAA	One	7	3	4	9
	Two	9	6	4	0
	Three	4	5	2	3
	Four	5	4	3	4
Subtotal		25	18	13	16
Total		76	63	45	50

Table V.10:
Men's Basketball
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	1	2	3	2
	Two	12	9	1	2
	Three	18	8	2	5
	Four	16	10	6	0
Subtotal		47	29	12	9
I-AA	One	3	2	5	16
	Two	9	5	7	6
	Three	3	6	0	1
	Four	16	4	1	1
Subtotal		31	17	13	24
I-AAA	One	8	7	5	12
	Two	8	10	1	2
	Three	6	4	4	6
	Four	8	7	1	0
Subtotal		30	28	11	20
Total		108	74	36	53

APPENDIX V

Table V.11:
Men's Cross Country/Track
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	2	3	3
	Two	5	9	4	5
	Three	6	13	7	6
	Four	9	11	8	2
Subtotal		20	35	22	16
I-AA	One	1	2	7	13
	Two	8	8	1	3
	Three	4	2	3	1
	Four	7	12	0	2
Subtotal		20	24	11	19
I-AAA	One	3	5	6	7
	Two	7	3	2	3
	Three	3	3	2	8
	Four	6	4	0	0
Subtotal		19	15	10	18
Total		59	74	43	53

Table V.12:
Men's Fencing
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	0	2
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three	0	3	0	1
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	4	0	3
I-AA	One	0	0	1	4
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	0	1	4
I-AAA[a]	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
Total		0	4	1	7

[a]No schools in this category participate.

APPENDIX V

Table V.13:
Men's Football
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	3	2	4
	Two	6	13	4	2
	Three	6	16	11	1
	Four	12	15	7	1
Subtotal		24	47	24	8
I-AA	One	1	2	11	10
	Two	8	11	4	4
	Three	2	7	1	0
	Four	8	12	4	0
Subtotal		19	32	20	14
I-AAA[a]	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
Total		43	79	44	22

[a]This rate was not computed for divison I-AAA because it has no schools with division I football programs.

Table V.14:
Men's Golf
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	2	1	3
	Two	4	10	2	5
	Three	3	7	5	12
	Four	12	8	6	4
Subtotal		19	27	14	24
I-AA	One	1	1	0	10
	Two	6	4	1	9
	Three	4	4	1	0
	Four	8	5	2	3
Subtotal		19	14	4	22
I-AAA	One	0	2	2	8
	Two	5	3	1	3
	Three	3	2	2	4
	Four	5	1	1	5
Subtotal		13	8	6	20
Total		51	49	24	66

Table V.15:
Men's Gymnastics
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	2	3	1
	Two	2	2	0	0
	Three	1	3	4	6
	Four	3	1	3	1
Subtotal		6	8	10	8
I-AAa	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
I-AAAa	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
Total		6	8	10	8

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.16:
Men's Ice Hockey
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three	3	3	1	3
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		3	3	1	3
I-AA	One	1	2	2	9
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1	2	2	9
I-AAA	One	0	1	3	3
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	1	3	3
Total		4	6	6	15

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.17:
Men's Lacrosse
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	3	2
	Two	0	0	2	1
	Three	0	0	1	2
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	1	6	5
I-AA	One	0	0	3	14
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	0	3	14
I-AAA	One	1	1	1	2
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1	1	1	2
Total		1	2	10	21

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.18:
Men's Rifle
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A[a]	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
I-AA	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two	1	2	1	3
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1	2	1	3
I-AAA[a]	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
Total		1	2	1	3

[a]No schools in this category participate.

APPENDIX V

Table V.19:
Men's Soccer
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	3	3	3
	Two	2	2	3	3
	Three	2	4	5	2
	Four	4	4	0	2
Subtotal		8	13	11	10
I-AA	One	0	2	3	18
	Two	1	4	3	3
	Three	1	4	1	1
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		2	10	7	22
I-AAA	One	1	5	7	10
	Two	3	8	5	3
	Three	2	5	0	6
	Four	1	6	0	4
Subtotal		7	24	12	23
Total		17	47	30	55

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.20:
Men's Swimming
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	1	0	5	2
	Two	3	6	4	6
	Three	3	7	7	8
	Four	5	8	5	7
Subtotal		12	21	21	23
I-AA	One	1	3	5	14
	Two	0	2	2	5
	Three	2	3	0	0
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		3	8	7	19
I-AAA	One	2	2	2	8
	Two	2	1	1	0
	Three	1	3	4	1
	Four	0	0	2	1
Subtotal		5	6	9	10
Total		20	35	37	52

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.21:
Men's Tennis
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	1	0	0	5
	Two	10	5	1	6
	Three	5	9	3	9
	Four	7	6	2	12
Subtotal		23	20	6	32
I-AA	One	2	0	1	17
	Two	3	3	4	7
	Three	3	1	1	1
	Four	7	3	0	3
Subtotal		15	7	6	28
I-AAA	One	1	2	3	8
	Two	5	4	6	2
	Three	1	2	1	6
	Four	6	3	2	2
Subtotal		13	11	12	18
Total		51	38	24	78

Table V.22:
Men's Volleyball
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four	2	1	1	1
Subtotal		2	1	1	1
I-AA[a]	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
I-AAA	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four	0	2	0	1
Subtotal		0	2	0	1
Total		2	3	1	2

[a]No schools in this category participate.

APPENDIX V

Table V.23:
Men's Water Polo
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four	1	3	2	1
Subtotal		1	3	2	1
I-AAa	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
I-AAA	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four	1	1	1	0
Subtotal		1	1	1	0
Total		2	4	3	1

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.24:
Men's Wrestling
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	0	3	4
	Two	3	2	1	2
	Three	10	8	3	3
	Four	9	2	1	2
Subtotal		22	12	8	11
I-AA	One	1	2	2	9
	Two	1	4	0	4
	Three	4	1	1	0
	Four	4	3	0	0
Subtotal		10	10	3	13
I-AAA	One	2	1	4	2
	Two	2	1	0	0
	Three	2	2	2	1
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		6	4	6	3
Total		38	26	17	27

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.25:
Women's Basketball
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	2	1	1	3
	Two	8	7	4	5
	Three	6	12	5	9
	Four	8	11	7	7
Subtotal		24	31	17	24
I-AA	One	1	3	3	17
	Two	6	7	2	6
	Three	4	2	0	4
	Four	9	7	4	0
Subtotal		20	19	9	27
I-AAA	One	4	5	8	13
	Two	6	7	4	4
	Three	5	3	8	5
	Four	3	6	2	2
Subtotal		18	21	22	24
Total		62	71	48	75

Table V.26:
Women's Cross Country/Track
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	3	3
	Two	7	4	2	3
	Three	8	9	5	8
	Four	8	10	5	2
Subtotal		23	24	15	16
I-AA	One	1	2	4	14
	Two	2	6	3	4
	Three	2	3	3	0
	Four	5	6	3	2
Subtotal		10	17	13	20
I-AAA	One	0	3	2	8
	Two	2	2	1	0
	Three	1	1	3	6
	Four	4	4	0	0
Subtotal		7	10	6	14
Total		40	51	34	50

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Table V.27:
Women's Fencing
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three	0	2	0	1
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	2	0	1
I-AA[a]	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
I-AAA	One	0	0	0	3
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	0	0	3
Total		0	2	0	4

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.28:
Women's Field Hockey
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	0	4
	Two	0	1	0	3
	Three	0	1	6	8
	Four	0	1	1	2
Subtotal		0	4	7	17
I-AA	One	0	1	6	15
	Two	0	0	2	3
	Three	0	1	0	2
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	2	8	20
I-AAA	One	0	0	1	8
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three	0	0	2	2
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	0	3	10
Total		0	6	18	47

[a]No schools in this category participate.

APPENDIX V

Table V.29
Women's Golf
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two	4	3	2	3
	Three	2	3	2	10
	Four	5	2	2	6
Subtotal		11	8	6	19
I-AA	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two[a]	1	1	0	2
	Three	1	1	1	3
	Four	1	1	0	1
Subtotal		3	3	1	6
I-AAA	One[a]	-	-	-	-
	Two	2	1	0	1
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		2	1	0	1
Total		16	12	7	26

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.30:
Women's Gymnastics
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	4	0
	Two	3	2	1	3
	Three	1	9	2	7
	Four	4	5	5	2
Subtotal		8	17	12	12
I-AA	One	1	0	0	9
	Two	0	2	1	1
	Three	0	1	0	2
	Four	2	1	0	0
Subtotal		3	4	1	12
I-AAA	One	1	0	0	2
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1	0	0	2
Total		12	21	13	26

[a]No schools in this category participate.

APPENDIX V

Table V.31:
Women's Lacrosse
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	2	0	2
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	2	0	2
I-AA	One	0	0	2	15
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	0	2	15
I-AAA	One	0	0	0	3
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	0	0	3
Total		0	2	2	20

[a]No schools in this category participate.

APPENDIX V

Table V.32:
Women's Softball
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	0	2
	Two	3	2	1	3
	Three	4	5	6	11
	Four	6	8	1	4
Subtotal		13	16	8	20
I-AA	One	0	2	2	10
	Two	1	1	0	4
	Three	2	1	1	3
	Four	2	2	1	1
Subtotal		5	6	4	18
I-AAA	One	2	1	1	8
	Two	1	1	2	4
	Three	2	3	4	5
	Four	2	1	2	1
Subtotal		7	6	9	18
Total		25	28	21	56

Table V.33:
Women's Soccer
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-Aa	One	-	-	-	-
	Two	-	-	-	-
	Three	-	-	-	-
	Four	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
I-AA	One	0	1	3	6
	Two[a]	-	-	-	-
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four[a]	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		0	1	3	6
I-AAA	One	0	0	1	2
	Two	0	2	0	1
	Three[a]	-	-	-	-
	Four	0	2	0	1
Subtotal		0	4	1	4
Total		0	5	4	10

[a]No schools in this category participate.

Table V.34:
Women's Swimming
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	1	3	2
	Two	3	5	2	8
	Three	1	8	5	11
	Four	4	12	5	6
Subtotal		8	26	15	27
I-AA	One	0	1	4	16
	Two	2	0	0	2
	Three	1	0	3	0
	Four	2	1	0	0
Subtotal		5	2	7	18
I-AAA	One	0	0	2	10
	Two	0	0	2	1
	Three	1	2	3	2
	Four	0	2	0	1
Subtotal		1	4	7	14
Total		14	32	29	59

Table V.35:
Women's Tennis
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	0	2	4	1
	Two	4	6	2	8
	Three	5	5	3	17
	Four	4	8	5	7
Subtotal		13	21	14	33
I-AA	One	1	1	1	16
	Two	1	4	1	6
	Three	2	3	1	2
	Four	4	3	0	5
Subtotal		8	11	3	29
I-AAA	One	3	0	1	8
	Two	3	4	0	8
	Three	0	3	1	7
	Four	3	3	0	6
Subtotal		9	10	2	29
Total		30	42	19	91

Table V.36:
Women's Volleyball
Graduation Rates for Division I Schools

Division	Region	Number of schools with a graduation rate between 0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	76 to 100%
I-A	One	1	1	3	2
	Two	4	7	2	6
	Three	5	9	4	14
	Four	9	11	5	5
Subtotal		19	28	14	27
I-AA	One	2	1	4	10
	Two	3	4	4	3
	Three	3	2	1	2
	Four	4	7	0	2
Subtotal		12	14	9	17
I-AAA	One	1	1	3	12
	Two	7	6	1	2
	Three	1	4	4	7
	Four	2	4	2	3
Subtotal		11	15	10	24
Total		42	57	33	68

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